



HAIR GOODS HALF PRICE.

Switches.....\$2.00—formerly \$5.00
Gray Switches.....\$4.50—formerly \$6.50
Gray Switches.....\$5.00—formerly \$8.00
Lee's Hair Medicant, \$1. Restores gray hair to
natural color—GUARANTEED. Prevents falling
hair. Hairdressing, Shampooing, Dyeing and Bleaching.

S. HELLER'S,
120 SEVENTH ST. N.W.

1st 182nd St.

Special Bargains Diamonds

A Blue White Diamond, weighing 14K,
bought from an expert jeweler, is now
being sold for sale here for almost one-half
its value. Worth \$225. Special Bargain.
\$150

A 1K Diamond, pure white stone,
and absolutely perfect, worth \$110,
for \$50.

One Ring, set with two diamonds and
genuine emerald, worth \$25, \$12.50

Jeweler, **A. KAHN, Optician,**
935 F St.

USE NEW BRA PAINT

—the best paint that science and skill
can produce. It is the only paint that
grade materials, Durable and brilliant.

Sole D. C. Agent,
W. H. Butler Co., 607 G St. N.W.,
Phone Main 1751.

Allen F. Jackson,

PRACTICAL PAINTER, has removed his Paint
Shop from 21st Ave. to 310 4th St. N.W. Esti-
mates given in all branches of Painting.

Actors Who Began as Minstrels.

Francis Wilson, in Scribner's Magazine.

Back again in the cars, off for Cleveland,
and at our midnight repeat the subject of
minstrelism came up. Jefferson said he thought
he was one of the first men to black his
face after the appearance and success of
"Jim Crow" (T. D. Rice).

"I suppose," said Mr. Drew, "there are
very few men in this company who have
not at one time or another been associated
with minstrel performances."

"I played 'Brudner Jones,'" said Mr. Jef-
ferson.

"Everybody knows I was in the minstrel
business," Goodwin exclaimed. "Yes," I re-
plied, "because you were there together."

"Well," joined in Crane, "I was on the tam-
bourine and with Campbell's minstrels. I
remember telling this at Lawrence Bar-
house, at Colchester, where the rest of the
party consisted of Edwin Booth and Stuart
Robson. Booth then told me he and J. S.
Clark were minstrels in their younger
days, and he followed this up by declaring
that he used to 'pick a little on the banjo.'"

I laughed, and Booth inquired the reason,
and I added, "Oh, nothing much, only that
the banjo seemed such an odd combination."

Popular Notion Explodes.

From the Detroit News.

It has long been a popular notion that
clergymen's sons are likely to achieve
distinction in life than the children of lay-
men. This is probably due to the fact that
when a clergyman's son goes to the dogs in
a fashion that attracts public notice his
father's calling is always lugged into the
story, but when the son of a lawyer or of
a member of any other profession disgraces
himself in a similar way no account is taken
of the relationship. Historian Weldon has
proved the popular notion to be a fallacy.

In an article which he has just published
in the Fortnightly Review, in London, he
shows that against the 510 and 8,710 chil-
dren of lawyers and doctors, respectively,
who have won eminence in English history,
1,250 sons of the paragonage have attained
fame. The list includes among philosophers
Cudworth, Hartley, Hobbes, Locke, Dugald
Stewart, Thomas Hill Green and Henry
Stidgwick, in art, Sir Joshua Reynolds and
Sir Christopher Wren; among the poets,
Ben Jonson, Fletcher, Marvell, Otway,
Thompson, Tickell, Comper and Tennyson;
among the historians, Alison, Fuller, Har-
lam, Robertson and Frothingham; among
the novelists, Charles Kingsley.

Disappearing Hotel Towels.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

"We lose money enough in stolen towels
every week to board half a dozen porters,"
said a hotel clerk. "We never know ex-
actly where they go, but they certainly dis-
appear, and that right fast. If some of the
people who take our towels would exert
their energies in a more laudable vocation
that would have been rich many moons ago."

There is scarcely a room in the hotel
that does not lose a towel at least three
times a week. Of course, we place several
kinds—face towels, bath towels and just
plain towels—in each one, and some one
finds them so attractive that they are
dropped into a crib and hustled out with
the remainder of the baggage.

"When you figure that a good bath towel
costs from 10 to 20 cents and other towels
anywhere from 5 to 10 cents, you probably
can estimate the loss in a room in a hotel
very conveniently to drop them into sachets,
suit cases or trunks, and they are right
hands to wrap shoes or other dirty articles
of clothing in."

The Sunday Star,

Including the Magazine Section.
By Mail, \$1.50 a Year.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

A Pen Presented for Signing the
Rate Bill.

MADE BY A WHEELWRIGHT

Employed in the Army Quar-
termaster's Department.

SAYS IT IS ALL PEACE

Politics in Alabama, So Far as Ap-
pointments Go—Probable Veto
of a Court Bill.

President Roosevelt has received the first
pen for signing the rate bill that Congress
is expected to lay before him. The pen is
also to be used for disapproving any mea-
sure that does not suit him. It is probable
that many other pens will come along in
the course of time. The first one was a
quill, it was made by T. G. Harris, a
wheelwright in the employ of the quar-
termaster of the United States army at Fort
Robinson, Neb. Mr. Harris served in the
same capacity in the Philippines and
brought to the United States with him
some ebony. He made the pen staff from
the ebony, mounted it with gold, secured
an easy pen and attached it to a quill.
It is a representative kind of a quill, and
with a request for presentation at the
White House. The President directed Mr.
Kinkaid to convey his thanks to Mr. Har-
ris for the instrument.

Probable Veto of Court Bill.

Representative Garner of Texas talked
to the President this morning about a court
bill in which he is interested. Mr. Garner
goes through Congress a bill dividing the
federal district court of the San Antonio
and El Paso district into another division
so as to hold court at El Paso are 600 miles
apart, and persons living between the two
territories have to travel several hundred
miles to get to places where the courts are
held. As Del Rio is between the two places,
it was thought best to shorten the distance
for attending the courts. No other judge
or other court machinery except a clerk
was provided for. The President referred
the bill to the Department of Justice, who
recommended that the bill be disap-
proved, as there is no necessity for the
new court place. It is regarded as prob-
able that the President will follow this re-
commendation. There are a large number of
judicial districts in Congress for new judicial
districts, and divisions of present districts
and similar legislation. The judiciary com-
mittee of the House has sat down on a
large part of these measures and has re-
solved to report many of them. Those that
have been reported and passed have not
met with cordial receptions at the Depart-
ment of Justice and the White House.

Says It Is All Peace.

Charles H. Scott, Joseph O. Thompson
and Joseph Parsons of Alabama dropped
in on the President today to tell him that
republican politics in Alabama are as
peaceful as a sleeping babe—no factions,
no fights—all one grand harmonious, tuneful
melody. The President has heard the same
thing before. Scott and Thompson are the
political referees of Alabama and all ap-
pointments are made upon their recom-
mendations.

Edmund J. James, president of the Uni-
versity of Illinois, who is one of the most
able and popular of American congressmen,
met at Rio Janeiro this summer, called on
the President this morning.

Representative Dixon of Montana, accom-
panied by ex-Gov. B. P. White of that
state, talked to the President about the Sun
river irrigation project, for which the Mon-
tana people want the administration to set
aside \$500,000 out of the reclamation fund.

Presidential Nominations.

The President today sent the following
nominations to the Senate:

Indian Inspector (irrigation engineer),
Walter B. Hill, New Hampshire.

Register of the land office at Redding,
Cal., Clarence W. Leininger.

Register of the land office at Carson City,
Nev., Louis J. Cole.

Receivers of public monies: Earl W. Tre-
mont, at Carson City, Nev.; Lloyd L. Car-
ter, at Redding, Cal.

To be placed on the retired list of the
army with rank of lieutenant colonel, Major
Allen Alderworth, chaplain, 24th Infantry,
Postmaster.

Massachusetts—N. H. Sears, Millbury; J.
W. Richardson, Winchester; L. W. Wain-
wright, Southwick; E. C. Burr, Hallowell.

New Jersey—J. D. Mackey, Lambertville;
J. T. Kaneane, Kenilworth; E. C. Burr,
Holmdel.

New Hampshire—W. H. Stokely, Epping;
New York—J. H. Stephens, Clifton Springs;
P. E. Payne, Cortland; E. L. Collins, El-
lensburg; E. L. Collins, Elensburg; E. L.
Horton, Southold; H. H. Nichols, Mont-
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WERE FAKED IN MANILA

GEN. WOOD ON STORIES OF THE
MT. DAPU FIGHT.

Secretary Taft received two cabi-
grams from Gen. Leonard Wood at Manila
regarding the fight with the Moros last
week. The first is dated yesterday, and is
as follows:

"If more detailed information concerning
the facts of the fight at Mount Dapu is de-
sired I suggest that Maj. Hugh L. Scott be
called upon. He is thoroughly familiar
with the situation, having spent eight
months in the attempt to get these people
off the mountain without fighting."

The officer referred to was the governor
of the Moro provinces and was criticised in
some of the first cables from Manila as
having caused the trouble by over-lencily
toward the Moros. He is now in this coun-
try on leave of absence and has come to
Washington in answer to Secretary Taft's
summons to afford information.

Sensational Stories Faked.

The second cablegram was dated at Ma-
nila today, and reads as follows:

"Sensational cables sent to the United
States regarding the fight at Mount Dapu
were made up in Manila. No reference
in any cable from Mindanao as to killing of
women and children. No receipt of 'Col.
Andrews' condensed report of the fight at
Washington. American newspapers called
for details. Reporters had no other infor-
mation than my report, telegraphed to Col.
Andrews, and supplied sensational fea-
tures."

Secretary Taft to Be Heard.

Secretary Taft expects to go before the
military committee of the Senate some
time this week, and it is probable that he
will then be asked to explain the conditions
of the archipelago in that section
of the Philippines in which the fight at
Mount Dapu took place. He will also throw
some light on the subject of Gen. Wood's
military campaign in the Philippines against
the Moros, and his return, ending the
globe in doing so. The substance of the
Secretary's communication will be com-
municated to the Senate by the Secretary
of War today, and the military committee
will then be called upon to report to the
Senate.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Alleged That Randall Steamboat Com-
pany Caused Loss of a Position.

Bennett A. Fowler today instituted pro-
ceedings in the District Supreme Court
against the E. S. Randall Steamboat Com-
pany to recover damages in the sum of
\$5,000 for alleged breach of contract. The
plaintiff charges that the defendant com-
pany, on August 12, 1905, entered into a con-
tract to convey him to Colonial Beach, Va.,
that day and back to Washington on any
of the thirty days thereafter. He avers
that he presented himself the next day at
Colonial Beach to return to Washington, but
declares that the company at that time
failed to transport him back to this city.
He alleges that the company had not made
adequate arrangements for the accommo-
dation of all the passengers.

By reason of his alleged inability to make
the trip he asserts, he was detained in
Colonial Beach day after day, incurring ex-
pense and causing him to lose his position
as an insurance agent in Washington.
He is represented by Attorney W. D. Baker,
Wilton J. Lambert and George M. Brady.

The Social Deliverance.

From the New York Mail.

The man or woman who habitually and
normally leads a quiet life cannot fail to
be surprised and even a little shocked at
the statement that society people are be-
coming more and more restless. They are
glad that Lent has come, because it
promises to give them a little much-needed
repose. One-half the world not only does
not know how the other half lives—it can-
not even comprehend the other half's mo-
tives, nor in imagination put itself in the
other's place. That a religious ban should
be necessary to make society people take a
rest from a form of wearying endeavor that
they need not make at all—that only costs
them money, worry and often illness—is
surely difficult of comprehension to the
man of the quiet life.

A difficult matter for the society person
to understand is the other half, the man
of the quiet life. He is a man who has no
"social duties," and derives no pleasure
whatever from assemblies, calls and the
interchange of formalities. He is a man
who is content with his own life, and who
is not interested in the life of others. He
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